

For a Report of the Third Lecture of Dr. Lardner's New Series, see Last Page.

For Notices of New Books, &c. see First Page.

The Daily and Weekly Tribune may be obtained in Philadelphia from our Agent at the News Office, No. 20 North Second street.

We will answer "First Justice" in due season. For the present we only say that he is mistaken in his premises.

### The Fiscal Agency.

Our private advices from Washington give strong assurance that the Exchange bill submitted by Mr. Forward, under the advice of the President and his Cabinet, will be modified in Committee, by striking out the clause which authorizes the Exchange to purchase well-secured Bills of Exchange having not more than thirty days to run. The concurrence of opinions to this effect leaves us little room for doubt on the subject.

Fully aware that the power struck at is liable to abuse unless strictly guarded, we are yet inclined to regret its destruction. It strikes us that it might be so modified and fortified as to prevent or render infrequent the abuses deprecated, while it would undeniably afford great facilities to the Business and Exchanges of the Country. We will not yet relinquish the hope that its objects may, at least partially, be compassed. With that view, we throw out the following suggestions:

If the clause shall be so modified that the Exchange may receive, at its several offices and agencies, Bills of Exchange payable at distant points, and give acknowledgements for them payable when the bills shall have been collected, the essential object of purchasing bills will be attained, without the least hazard to the Government. For example: the Government collects most of its Revenue in the great Atlantic cities, and uses most of it elsewhere. It therefore needs Exchange from the cities, while the People need a balance of Exchange to them. Can it be necessary that two currents of specie should be kept moving in opposite directions to satisfy these wants while they so completely answer to each other? We trust not, in the Nineteenth Century. It strikes us that it will be proper and advantageous to allow citizens shipping Produce from St. Louis, Little Rock, Galena, &c. to the Atlantic cities, to transfer the Bills of Exchange drawn against such shipments to the Fiscal Agencies of the Government, taking acknowledgements therefor, to be paid upon advice that the Bills of Exchange have been paid to the Exchange in the cities on which they are drawn. Here would be no risk to the Government, but a great convenience to the People. We apprehend that, if nothing like this is done, it will be quite impossible for the Exchange to meet the demand upon it in the great cities to pay Exchange Bills issued upon a deposit of Specie at various points in the far interior.—At any rate, we trust the attention of Congress will be attracted to this view of the subject.

**RAILROAD MEETING.**—We need not do more than call the attention of our city readers to the call of a Public Meeting in favor of efficient State Aid to the continuance and completion of the New-York and Erie Railroad. This noble enterprise, always important to the prosperity of New-York, has by recent events become vitally necessary to her commercial ascendancy. Boston has headed us on the old route to the Great West, and we must increase our facilities of communication or sink into the rank of a secondary city. At this moment, the News from Europe goes West from Boston twenty-four hours ahead of its receipt by way of this City; and Boston merchants and capitalists, upon the news of a failure of the Grain Harvest in England, buy up half the crop of the West before New-York can reach that section. Flour is now moving off to Boston which ought to have found its market in this City. Shall we sleep over this till waking would be fruitless?

The New-York and Erie Railroad is now about half constructed, though only fifty miles already completed have proved of great value to our City. The bountiful produce of a rich region is laid open to us at all seasons; the cost of transportation in winter is comparatively nothing; and the arts of forestallers and speculators in food are effectually baffled. At this moment the trade and travel of an active mining region of unbounded resources come to New-York, which but for the Railroad would take another direction. And if the Road were completed, it is morally certain that the average cost of provision and fuel in our City would be sensibly reduced, our Trade largely increased, the Great West brought much nearer to us both in time and cost of travel, and Pittsburgh and the whole Valley of the Ohio laid open to us by a quick and easy route from the middle of February to the 1st of December. The whole cost of completing this great work will be less than Five Millions of Dollars, while it would add more than that to the business and wealth of New-York within two years after its completion.

Can there be a doubt of the propriety of completing it? Citizens of New-York! we entreat you to come up to the meeting to-morrow evening, and there unite in resolving that the Erie Railroad shall be completed forthwith!

**FALSE LIGHTS.**—The packet schooner Mail, from this city for Boston, on the night of the 13th, while off Elizabeth Island saw a bright light, by which she steered, supposing it to be the Tarpanin Cove Lighthouse. The light suddenly disappeared, and the Captain found himself rapidly approaching the breakers. The schooner Bigelow, also from this city, likewise had a narrow escape from the same cause, at the same place. It is scarcely conceivable that there should exist any wretches base enough to hold out false lights with the deliberate intention of wrecking a vessel. If there are any, however, in that vicinity, it behoves the citizens to ferret them out.

**FORGERY.**—A man calling himself Horatio Hall, alias Chas. Jones, alias Geo. T. Brooks, alias Silas Brown, perpetrated a series of forgeries in Boston on Thursday morning by drawing checks, in the names of several individuals, upon the Merchants' Bank, and passing them in payment for articles, amounting in all to \$295. A reward of \$50 has been offered for his apprehension.

**JOE SMITH,** the Mormon Prophet, was in Syracuse last week, on his way hence to Nauvoo from an Eastern visit.

### Extension of the Twelve Million Loan, and Addition of Five Millions, Mr. Arnold again, Mr. Tyler and "Modern Democracy"—Reduction of Postage, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1841.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Hon. Mr. GWIN, Representative elect from Mississippi, appeared to-day, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. FILLMORE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the Extension of the Loan of 1841, and the addition thereto of Five Millions Dollars, which was twice read and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Union.

Mr. BATES repeated his effort, which was again unsuccessful, to offer a Resolution instructing the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads to inquire into the expediency of reducing the rates of postage, abolishing the present franking privilege, and regulating rates of postage to Federal money.

Several petitions were on leave presented, and several unsuccessful attempts made to offer resolutions.

The order of the day was then taken up, and Mr. ABERNETHY of N. H. spoke an hour and a half, opposing a Protective Tariff, replying to various gentlemen who had preceded, and asserting many inconsistencies of the present Administration, in the greatly increased expenditures of Government.

Mr. REYNOLDS of Ill. advocated the principles of Free Trade and Equality.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Tenn. spoke for an hour in reply to Mr. ABERNETHY and others, referring to the events of the Extra-Session, the rupture between the Whigs and the President, whom he denounced in the same violent spirit manifested at the last Session. He commented on Mr. ABERNETHY's "extraordinary" speech, who had called on the Whigs to account for the transactions of this Administration. "It had no tincture of Whig doctrines in it," the Administration had merely changed hands; "John Tyler was a worse Loco Foco than Martin Van Buren;" "he had known that there would be an attempt made to ride over the Whig party roughshod this Session;" "the Whigs had had turned on them from the other end of the Avenue the guns which they themselves had mounted." He inquired which of the measures of the late Session had created the "revolution" over which the "Modern Democracy" so gloried—the one-hour rule, the Distribution Act, or the Bankrupt Law? He said it arose from the temporary apathy of the Whigs. He exhibited strongly the inconsistency of the "Modern Democracy," instituting a comparison between them and the Cabinet of Harrison, on whom he pronounced a glowing eulogy. They had been found ready to lay down their offices on the altar of their country, and turn their backs on them, and "Captain Tyler too;" whose example "was a bright, a glorious and sunny light to this nation," and whose names "their country would trace in letters of living gold." One only remained; and he stood in a "questionable shape." His remarks were very spirited, and caused frequent bursts of laughter.

In the SENATE, the following resolutions were adopted: Offered by Mr. BENTON, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the imports and exports of Gold and Silver; also the Annual Coinage at the Mint and its branches.—By Mr. TAPPAN, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amount of public debt at this time, and on 31 March last, with the items thereof.

Mr. LINS submitted a resolution, which lies over, of inquiry into the effect of the Distribution Act, in particular previous years, it had been in force. He also introduced a bill to erect a hospital in Washington city.

Mr. PRESTON moved the printing of two thousand extra copies of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury with regard to "Board of Exchange," which motion was carried. Prior to this, Mr. BUCHANAN said his intention had been to submit some remarks, but from indisposition he would defer it till the beginning of the week. On the question of reference.

Several petitions were presented and private bills introduced.

Both Houses adjourned for Christmas, over to Monday.

FRIDAY, Dec. 24, 1841.

The Members of Congress, subject to like passions with other men, have taken respite from their labors in the service of the country—although not yet having become very arduous—for the purpose of enjoying the festivities of the Christmas Holiday, by the adjournment of both Houses yesterday over to Monday.

This week has been productive of interest in both Houses. The Senate have had before them subjects of importance, on which, for a day or two, they have been engaged in interesting debate. The subject of the late searches of American vessels, brought up by the presentation of a petition praying for indemnification for the cargo of the Formosa, which consisted of thirty-eight slaves, who were forcibly seized by British soldiers and liberated, was debated by several Senators, the injustice of the course of England adverted to, and the hope expressed that her new Ministry would not be disposed so rigidly to adhere to principles, the justice of which our Government cannot acknowledge.—Slight reference was also had to the Distribution policy, Mr. LINS having introduced a bill repealing that Act, and appropriating the Proceeds of the Lands to the Defences of the Country. On this there has been no change of opinion since the passage of the Distribution Act, as was manifested by the decided refusal to commit the bill. Mr. L. however, succeeded in making it the special order three weeks from Thursday, when the *Repeaters* will probably seize the opportunity to debate the subject, and after which, the bill will be decisively rejected. Mr. BUCHANAN intends to speak on the plan of the "Board of Exchange" early next week, and others may follow him, though not probably in a very extended debate at this time.

The House have been engaged in an interesting Tariff debate, arising on the question of reference of the part of the President's Message relating to this subject, which has now extended through eight days, and may yet continue some time, if the "previous question" is not applied. Many of the Northern Members appear disposed to take a medium ground of conciliation and compromise, and manifest a desire to prevent the rekindling the flames of contention between the North and South. The Southern Members appear a little more tenacious of their views, and are unwilling to concede any thing to the manufacturing interests; to which, however, they profess no hostility, but the same regard as to other branches of industry. Mr. ARNOLD took a sudden digression yesterday, and gave vent to feelings of decided hostility to Mr. Tyler,

branding him as a worse Loco Foco than Van Buren himself; and, speaking in the name of the "Whig party proper," absolved them from all responsibility for the measures of his Administration, which, he said, was surrounded or all sides by the "modern Democracy."

Would it not have been a course more advantageous to the Whigs and to the country, had the excitement of the Extra Session been suffered to abate during the recess, and the Whigs reassembled calmly to deliberate on the measures now recommended by the President, whose efforts for the good of the country will be properly appreciated, and will receive, proportionately to their merits, the support of the great body of the Whig party, the railings of Mr. Arnold and a few ultraists to the contrary notwithstanding?

In this same "head him or die" spirit, but still more objectionable from attendant circumstances, I notice a violent attack, in the Washington correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer of the 20th inst., on Mr. THOMAS ALLEN, late editor of the Madisonian, who has been an able supporter of Mr. Tyler, in which he is charged with being a "poor young man," and, after receiving the aid of Mr. Tallmadge and others, in establishing and continuing the Madisonian, and by their exertions having been elected Printer to the Senate, and "suddenly elevated to a position which would enable him to secure to himself wealth, honor and political distinction," with deserting the principles on which the paper was established, and endeavoring "to sting his benefactors to death."

It is far easier to denounce merely the course pursued by the Madisonian as inconsistent, than to prove it to be the case; on this it is not necessary to dwell, but leave the public to judge as to the impartiality of the examination referred to. Nor is it necessary to bestow much time to rescue Mr. Allen from the charge of ingratitude, made by one who would convey the idea that it is an easy task "to cozen fortune, and be honorable, Without the stamp of merit."

By intimating that Mr. A. has secured "for himself wealth, honor, and political distinction," and yet owes "every thing to the gentlemen referred to." The facts of the case, as "I am informed" from good authority, are, that Mr. A. never received contributions from Mr. Tallmadge, Mr. Clark, Mr. Botts, or Mr. Stanley, which were not referred in printing or otherwise; that he did not "eagerly," but with reluctance, accept the opportunity of establishing his paper, and that in accordance with intentions long entertained, he has disposed of his interest in the Madisonian, and *not* been compelled, "covered with shame," to retire ingloriously from the editorial chair.

ARGUES.

**LOUISIANA.**—We resume our abstract of Governor Roman's Message.—In regard to Banks and Currency, he is right and resolute.—Regarding the death-blow given by President Tyler to the hopes of a National corrective, he urges that the Legislature must now abandon all hope of extrinsic influences, and take the matter in hand at once. The action of a majority of the New-Orleans Banks, in deciding to postpone a General Resumption till next November, removes all doubt of the necessity of Legislative interference. The Governor gives a statement of the condition of five of the weaker Banks at the time of their last Suspension in 1839, compared with their condition on the 2d of October last, showing the following aggregates:

	DISCOUNTS.	Cash Assets.	Cash Liabilities.
In 1839.	\$4,171,496	\$1,208,962	\$2,368,184
" 1841.	3,110,360	909,136	3,153,250
Increase.	\$939,364	Dec. \$299,826	Inc. \$755,072

Showing conclusively that their condition is decidedly weaker now than it was when they suspended, and is not likely to grow better from their voluntary action while suspended. The only course to check the inevitable tendency to depreciation and disorder is to require an immediate Resumption, and to provide for the winding up of all Banks that do not comply with the requisition.—In regard to Suspension, the Governor judiciously observes:

"The derangement of business and the depreciation of all kinds of property are not the only evils produced by this state of things. A prolonged suspension is an illegal and continuing violation of contracts. When institutions, whose most important function is to require rigid punctuality in the performance of promises to pay, refuse on their part to fulfill the same obligation, and public opinion seems to support them in their refusal, individuals are apt to think more lightly of their own engagements. A general neglect of the most honorable fulfillment of contracts takes place, and the demoralization of society is the inevitable consequence."

Resumption must press heavily upon the community for a while, but this pressure cannot be avoided. We cannot permit the value of our property to be always represented by a paper money furnished by banks who do not pay their debts. A resumption must take place sooner or later, and it cannot take place without a monetary shock.—While we delay this crisis, we weaken our power of resistance, and we increase its intensity by the additional number of institutions that must succumb."

The Governor recommends more vigorous legislation against frauds and defalcations on the part of Bank Officers, an increased penalty for the crime of Bigamy, a modification of the penalty of Death denounced against duellists to imprisonment, and subjecting the homicide therein to the payment of the debts of his victim, and the rigid enforcement thereof—the present law being a dead letter; the improvement of the Public School System; the rebuilding of the Baton Rouge Penitentiary, partially destroyed by fire, and the employment of all the prisoners in the manufacture of coarse cotton and woollen goods. A reappointment of representatives in the Legislature is suggested. In conclusion, Gov. R. states that he has employed an agent in Paris to transcribe many valuable and interesting documents relating to the early history of Louisiana from the archives of the French Government, and asks that the agent be suitably compensated. The entire Message would fill about two and a half columns of this paper.

**THE CONCERT OF Sacred Music** in the Bowery Church, advertised to take place on Thursday evening last, was postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather, and will take place *this evening*. The simple fact that among the performers are Mrs. Strong, Mr. and Miss Pearson, Messrs. Sawyer, Timm and Alpers, in addition to a strong Chorus, must induce a general attendance. A reference to the Programme will show that Mrs. Strong and the Pearsons perform some of their most admired pieces.

**THE 'Nauvoo Legion,'** under Joe Smith, recently turned out, armed and equipped as they were, and made war upon a grog-shop near the Temple. It was utterly demolished.

### CITY RAILROAD MEETING.

The undersigned, members of the Joint Committee of the several Wards in the City of New-York on the subject of the New-York and Erie Railroad, respectfully invite their fellow-citizens to assemble at Niblo's Saloon on Tuesday, Dec. 28th, instant, at seven o'clock in the evening to take into consideration the measures that will be proposed to promote the speedy completion of that work.

The Eastern Division of the Railroad is now in successful operation. It is represented that two other divisions, embracing a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, are as far advanced that they may be in use at an early period in the coming year.

The importance of adopting measures to expedite the work will be acknowledged by every man interested, either directly or indirectly, in the business and prosperity of the city, whether he is a landholder, a merchant, a mechanic, or a manufacturer, or is engaged in any of the trades or professions in the city. All are therefore earnestly invited to attend. The enterprising citizens of Boston by general efforts, in which all classes co-operated, without distinction of party or sect, have triumphantly completed their Great Western Railway from Boston to Albany, and now enjoy the benefits of the trade with the central part of our State.

It is respectfully submitted to our fellow citizens, whether the adoption of similar measures with respect to the Railroads leading to this city, will not produce results more advantageous than those of our sister city.

FIRST WARD.	W. S. Coe.	J. W. Corvett.
J. P. Phoenix.	J. St. Dominick.	J. H. Cook.
S. W. Hays.	S. W. Hays.	J. H. Cook.
W. A. F. Peniz.	R. C. Wetmore.	P. W. Engs.
S. C. Marsh.	S. G. Raymond.	Enoch Deane.
Thomas Gale.	J. H. Goshall.	R. Loder.
G. F. Talsan.	T. B. Goshall.	R. G. Stearns.
W. E. Walmsworth.	H. T. Kierstedt.	T. T. Woodruff.
SECOND.	W. F. Haymeyer.	S. Sammis.
A. C. Hood.	R. Taylor.	J. M. Miller.
Peter Sharpe.	S. Kip.	J. P. Whitehead.
S. G. Hays.	W. T. Todd.	J. P. Whitehead.
F. T. Ruckman.	D. Vandervoort.	N. Cook.
D. D. Howard.	S. Smith.	T. S. McCarry.
Wm. Turner.	J. Moore.	P. M. Wetmore.
THIRD.	F. Campbell.	H. G. Stebbins.
E. Benson.	W. Mandeville.	G. Tucker.
O. Hays.	V. J. Greenfield.	D. Banks.
J. M. Bridges.	H. St. John.	C. Boddett.
W. H. Aspinwall.	G. B. Smith.	R. Ames.
C. Stetson.	M. O. Roberts.	D. Graham.
M. C. Patterson.	M. O. Roberts.	D. Graham.
FOURTH.	B. Drake.	D. M. Pratt.
Wm. Hall.	N. Schureman.	P. G. Suydam.
C. J. Daly.	M. M. Quackenbush.	W. Whitmore.
JOHN TARGE.	N. Gray.	S. B. Hixson.
A. P. Perce.	W. H. Hays.	S. B. Hixson.
J. W. Hays.	J. W. Hays.	S. B. Hixson.
R. L. Lord.	A. Hays.	J. Pollock.
R. B. Minter.	A. Hays.	J. Pollock.
J. C. Hamilton.	F. Fickett.	G. B. Thorpe.
C. Denison.	J. F. Fickett.	G. B. Thorpe.
ROBT. JONES.	C. J. Dodge.	D. W. C. Olyphant.
SIXTH.	D. Brown.	I. Townsend.
T. J. Doyle.	W. Smith.	J. K. Peters.
S. Parker.	N. Anthony.	J. N. Taylor.
J. E. Ford.	E. Ford.	J. Delamar.
SEVENTH.	G. Eadick.	S. Bradhurst.
J. L. Moore.	C. Graham. <td>J. Aimes.</td>	J. Aimes.
SEVENTH.	A. V. Williams. <td>D. Wood.</td>	D. Wood.
W. R. Howell. <td>J. H. Strick.<td>J. Kerman.</td></td>	J. H. Strick. <td>J. Kerman.</td>	J. Kerman.
J. S. Wallis. <td>R. F. Carmar.<td>A. Hamilton.</td></td>	R. F. Carmar. <td>A. Hamilton.</td>	A. Hamilton.
J. H. Grisco. <td>M. D. Threlkeld.<td>R. Withers.</td></td>	M. D. Threlkeld. <td>R. Withers.</td>	R. Withers.
T. Murrell. <td>L. B. Wheeler.<td>T. E. Davis.</td></td>	L. B. Wheeler. <td>T. E. Davis.</td>	T. E. Davis.
W. B. Froby. <td>A. Stearns.<td>N. Pearce.</td></td>	A. Stearns. <td>N. Pearce.</td>	N. Pearce.
J. M. Forster. <td>J. W. Bonnel.<td>N. Pearce.</td></td>	J. W. Bonnel. <td>N. Pearce.</td>	N. Pearce.
Z. Ring. <td>N. J. Boyd.<td></td></td>	N. J. Boyd. <td></td>	

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE.**—It will be seen by our notices that "Paper Makers, Dealers, &c." meet on Wednesday, and on Thursday evening the "Home League," both at the Repository—and on Friday evening Dr. Lardner will lecture at Niblo's, for the benefit of the Library of the Institute, on the "Progress of Electrical Discoveries." So rapid have been their succession, and all that is known is so new and fresh, that a lecture on this subject will be in effect an illustration of a series of miracles—for so little has the public been familiarized with the wonderful agencies of electricity in many of its mysterious workings, that some of their first impressions strike the mind, as if a new creation had been wrought—at events, they afford illustrations of the dominion of Mind over Matter, that hitherto had been without a parallel. The Paper makers with their costly establishments and skilful workmen, with many other leading branches of industry, will fall victims to the final reduction in June, 1842, under the Compromise Act, unless timely relief is afforded. Let every interest be represented at the meetings of the "Home League." The best reliance of each and all is on concert and an extended union.

**There must be some serious mismanagement of the Mails in the Western part of this State.** At Buffalo, on the 20th, they had received no Eastern mail for four days. The editor of the Buffalo Commercial says that "long as he has been connected with the newspaper press he has never before known such an embargo laid on useful knowledge." We saw it stated a day or two since that the Department's agent suffered the mail bags, which chanced to arrive a few minutes too late for the regular line, to lie within three miles of the city until the next day.

**CITY PRISON STATISTICS.**—During the last week, ending on Saturday, 30 white males, 23 females, 14 black males and 11 females—total 128—have been committed to prison. 85 white males, 31 females, 18 black males and 14 females—total 148—discharged; leaving 47 white males, 13 females, 10 black males and 8 females—total 78—still in prison; one white male having died during his confinement.

**THIEVES CAUGHT.**—John Shaw and Thomas Ryland were on Thursday committed to prison at Baltimore, charged by George C. Smith, of Philadelphia, with robbing his store on the 2d of November last, and afterwards setting fire to it. Shaw is said to be a notorious villain. He is the same individual who some time since hired a horse and buggy from Mr. Merrill of Baltimore, and afterward repaired to Philadelphia and disposed of them.

**FROM FLORIDA.**—By the steamer Cincinnati, arrived on Saturday from Pilaka, we learn that the expedition of Lieut. G. W. Patten to the head waters of the St. Johns, after an absence of ten days, returned to Fort Mellen on the 8th inst. The country south of Lake Harney was inundated, and it was next to impossible to ascertain the true channel. The consequence was that the canoes were frequently entangled amid intricacies from which it was difficult to liberate them.

Lieut. Patten examined several places, on two of which he discovered fields containing sweet potatoes, Lima beans, peppers, &c., which the Indians had planted during the summer. The Indians, however, had left the islands, probably to join the forces of Sam Jones of Hook Tuguee. We further learn that Lieut. Col. Riley had arrived at Fort Pierce, and was daily expected by the land route to Fort Mellen. [Savannah Republican, Dec. 20.]

**APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.** DECEMBER 23, 1841.

HIRSH TUTTLE, of Southport, Commissioner of Deeds for Wisconsin Territory.

One of the most elegant and valuable articles for a Holiday Present is the Ever-Pointed Premium Gold Pen manufactured by Mr. LEVI BROWN, 19 Front-street, Brooklyn, and for sale at the principal Jewellers stores. These pens are smooth and easy in the writing which is equalled by no other metallic pen, while it is free from all danger of corrosion, and will last, with good usage, for an indefinite period. These do not cost more to make than pens to others may perhaps think of paying themselves such a compliment. Although eminently fit for a Holiday Gift, it will be found useful at all seasons.

### By this Morning's Southern Mail.

Correspondence of the New-York Tribune. WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1841. Saturday Evening.

The aspect of public affairs in Congress is not as attractive as could be wished. The great measures of the Session, the regulation of the currency and the exchanges and the adjustment of the tariff, I apprehend, cannot be satisfactorily accomplished. At a caucus-convention held by the Locos on Thursday last, although nothing conclusive was determined upon, decided indications of hostility to these measures were manifested by a large majority of the party in both Houses. Contrary to the advice of the "Herald," and other prints in your city, you will shortly perceive the undisguised opposition of Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. WRIGHT and Mr. BUCHANAN to the project of the President for regulating the finances of the country, backed and sustained by both parties south of the Potomac and west of the Alleghenies. In fact, I have the highest authority for saying, that there will not be twenty votes in favor of the Executive scheme from those sections in the House. If this impression be well founded, the country can hardly hope for the consummation of any fiscal plan during the present Congress. This result is deeply to be deplored, and I confess I should be most happy to find my views entirely erroneous. Of this fact, however, you may rest perfectly satisfied: the exchange features of the Bill submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury will receive no support, of consequence, from either party. The dangerous augmentation of power proposed in this portion of the bill has alarmed the strongest advocates of a Bank of the United States; and even they will oppose it *pugna et calcibus*. The Press is generally at fault as to the source of this obnoxious section, and ascribe it to Mr. WESTER. I can assure you, confidently, that it emanated from another high quarter, in a liberal spirit of concession to the North. Were I to name the gentleman, you would not hesitate a moment to appreciate the magnanimity which prompted the proposition; but I am constrained to silence.

The preliminary debate upon the Tariff, which has arisen out of the question of reference of the portion of the President's Message relating to that subject, bids fair to occupy the House many days to come. The discursive character of the speeches already made has licensed a latitude of discussion, which, if not creditable to the dignity of a Republican representative body, will at least baffle the efforts of the accomplished Speaker to control it. As the Anti-Protectionists deem the decision of this question as testing the sense of the House in regard to protecting American Manufactures, they are resolved to put forth their utmost exertions in the effort to refer the subject to the Committee of Ways and Means. I trust, however, they will be defeated, and the appropriate Committee on Manufactures will take it in charge.

The Opposition, under the direction of Mr. CALHOUN and one or two others, are playing a dangerous game to divide and distract the Whig party in Congress. They intend to devote the most of the debate upon the Currency on the friends, warm and lukewarm, of the Administration; and thus hope to succeed in defeating the measure without any active efforts on their part. They will then proclaim to the country the utter recklessness of the Whigs, who, in defiance of their holy horror of the nation of the purse and sword, have again decided, with a majority in both houses, that this union at least should be permanent for three years to come, and the responsibility must rest on them alone.

There are several nominations before the Senate, which may not be acted on until week after next. It is believed that the confirmation of one or two of the nominees will be attended with much difficulty and debate; yet I sincerely hope our friends will interpose no objections to that of the First Comptroller in the Treasury Department, who is not only a high-minded, honorable gentleman, every way qualified for the important trust assigned him, but his gallant services in the late war on our Canadian frontier would seem to demand the most liberal forbearance of party opposition. Your correspondent has enjoyed the personal acquaintance of this gentleman many years, and is free to say that, if the most exalted qualities of the head and heart can commend a man to the notice of his Government or the admiration of his acquaintance, Major JAMES N. BARKER has received at the hands of President TYLER no distinction which a just and grateful country might not cheerfully award. Moreover, his restoration to his present station caused no removal of his predecessor; but, at the urgent solicitation of that gentleman, he was called by the President to the place. Whatever of incumbrance may have been charged against him in the matter of Sweetwater must be utterly groundless. It is a well-known fact that Mr. BARKER was appointed to office by Gen. JACKSON long after the defalcations had occurred in the Collector's Office at New-York, and by the long-established usages of the Treasury Department, he was deprived of the means of their detection. No blame whatever can attach to Maj. BARKER in this regard, and I am confident the injustice of Mr. WISE's Report will fail to injure him in the estimation of the Whigs.

Yours, &c. LEO.

**SEVERAL OFF.**—The Season has concluded to offer for the coming FEW WEEKS their large stock of Dry Goods, at prices that will warrant their immediate sale. Our assortment is complete, and in closing our present stock, we pledge ourselves to give great BARGAINS to such as may be pleased to give us a call.

177 SPRING-STREET.

N. B.—Our goods are all sound, and no deception practiced.

**NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.**

**OVERCOATS AND FASHIONABLE CLOAKS** will be required for New Year's Day, and to secure a having one in time, made in the best style, and at a low price, you will do well to call on the

**CHEAPEST CASH TAILOR YET.**

**Peter V. Husted,** No. 1 Chatham square, corner of Catherine street, makes Clothes to order in the latest style, 10 per cent. cheaper than the cheapest Cash Tailor in this city. A good fit in all cases warranted.

**American Institute.**—On Wednesday, 19th inst., a meeting of PAPER MANUFACTURERS and their friends will be held at the Repository in the Park.

On Thursday, 21st inst. at half past 7 o'clock, P. M., the Home League will meet at the same place. The friends of Home Labor and Unrestricted Commerce, particularly strangers in the city, are invited to participate. On Friday, 23rd inst., at half past 7 o'clock, P. M., has celebrated Dr. Lardner has generously consented to lecture at Niblo's, for the benefit of the Library of the Institute. Subject: "The Progress of Electrical Discoveries." Tickets 30 cents—admit a gentleman and lady—50 be had at the Repository and Niblo's.

**Mechanics' Institute Lecture.**—This evening, Monday, Dec. 27th, New-York Society Library, by Mr. E. W. ZANK, on the Early History of Steam as a Motive Agent, with illustrations, commencing at 9 o'clock.

Tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman, 25 cents—to be had at the City Hall, at 12 o'clock noon, or at the Clifton Hall Book Store, corner of Beekman and Nassau streets.

A beautiful model of a High Pressure Steam Engine will be in motion during the evening.

**Fair.**—The Ladies of the Houston Street Church will hold their Annual Fair at the New-York Lyceum, Broadway, near Prince-street, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 28th and 29th inst.; at which a variety of useful and fancy articles will be exposed for sale, the avails of which to be devoted to the Missionary cause.

**Fruit.**—The subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms, and in lots to suit purchasers, the following goods, viz: New Raisins, Grapes, Figs, Prunes, Citrus, Currants, &c., together with a large and choice assortment of Wines, Cider, and General Groceries.

**Oysters.**—Mr. DAVID DECKER, No. 9 Ann-st., begs to inform his friends and customers to call and inspect his oysters, picked Oysters for the Holidays in good season, as it takes time to prepare them.

**Boys' Boots.**—The best assortment of warranted quality of Boys' Boots and shoes, and stout pegged Boots, can, as usual, be found at the Frank H. Bond and Shoe store, 255 Pearl, cor. of Franklin street, Gallop Cole & Co.

**Mr. Hulst, 224 Grand-st.**, near Broadway in conformity with his annual practice, will offer his whole stock of Dry Goods, till the 1st of January, at his stock has been long at a great bargain. Can be had. On hand, Silks, Merinos, Mouline de Laines, Ginghams, Calicoes, Flannels, and every article usually kept by the craft.

**GREAT FIRE AT WATERLOO.**—We learn from the Jeffersonian Extra that the large Woolen Factory owned and occupied by the Black River Wool Company, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 22d inst. Loss estimated at \$35,000; insured only for \$11,000 in one of the Boston offices.

The Jeffersonian says: "One of the hands employed in the Factory, who slept in the room where the fire originated, was very seriously burned; two others narrowly escaped with their lives."

The loss falls heavily upon the enterprising proprietors, and must seriously affect the prosperity of the village. About thirty hands are thrown out of active employment, many of whom have large families dependent upon their daily industry for support. The event is the more afflicting in consideration of the season and the extreme difficulty of finding employment.

**DECEMBER.**—A person connected with the New-York and Erie Railroad was in town this morning in pursuit of a sub-contractor who has run away with \$1200, funds which had been given him by the company to pay his laborers. The man was in town on Friday last, and endeavored to negotiate his drafts with our brokers, but as far as we can learn he was unsuccessful, and has probably gone East for that purpose. As the drafts are genuine ones will suffer except the company. [Buff. Com.]

The election on Thursday to fill the vacancy in the Board of Aldermen resulted in no choice. The whole number of votes was 3633; necessary for a choice, 1817. Mr. Husting, the Whig candidate, had 1619; Mr. Savage 1469, scattering 545.

In Ward 11, the vacancies were filled by the election of the Whig candidates. [Boston Times.]

**SHERMAN'S LOAN OFFER.**—Now that Christmas is over, all who are in the way of their money making should go to 106 Nassau street, and see Mr. Sherman's